Amendments to the Specification:

On Pages 11-12, please replace the paragraph bridging pages 11 and 12 with the following rewritten paragraph:

As is particularly evident from the sectional view according to Figures 2 to 6 and 9, which show the drive joint 8 not connected with the shaft sub-sections 2 and 3, the drive shaft consists of an outer hub 16, essentially in the shape of a hollow cylinder, in which an inner hub 10 is coaxially disposed in the position shown. The inner hub 10 and the outer hub 16 can, however, be pivoted relative to one another. While the first shaft sub-section 2 can be inserted into an inner insertion gearing 11 of the inner hub 10 with its outer insertion gearing, the connection between the outer hub and the second shaft sub-section 3, in the case of the embodiment shown, occurs by means of a weld connection. For this purpose, a carrier housing 9 provided with a weld flange 12 is provided, in which the outer hub 16 is accommodated with a positive lock, in an accommodation region 17. A lid 23 shown in Figure 3 may be wedged in between accommodation region 17 and weld flange 12 on the inside of

carrier housing 9.

On Page 15, please replace the last paragraph with the following rewritten paragraph:

As shown in Figure 10, the cage 15 can take place without balls and without inner hub, in the direction of the arrow X, by way of the introduction contours 16a disposed on both sides of first outer running grooves 19 that lie diametrically opposite one another, in each instance, whereby the plane of rotation of the cage is brought into a position at a right angle to the plane of rotation of the outer hub, i.e. the outer hub axis II and the cage axis III stand perpendicular to one another, until the cage 15 makes contact with the first cage centering surfaces 16b with its centering regions 26a. Afterwards, the cage can be pivoted for assembly of the balls and the inner hub, as this is described in greater detail ~~in DE 102 09 933 A1~~ below. Inner hub 10 may have a ring groove 22 shown in Figure 3 on its drive-side end as an assembly aid.

On Page 15, after the last paragraph please add the following new paragraphs:

In the following, assembly of an opposed path joint will be explained. First, the cage is inserted into the outer hub. For this purpose, the cage is pivoted in such a manner that its axis stands essentially perpendicular to the outer hub axis. The cage has a spherical outer surface, i.e. the cage corresponds to a disk cut out of a sphere, having a cylindrical passage.

The cage centering surfaces, respectively, have a contour, at least in their region that comes close to the outer hub axis, between the center of the outer hub and one end, which is configured like a segment of an arc. In this connection, the outside diameter of the cage is less than or equal to the inside diameter in the center of the outer hub.

Therefore the cage can be introduced into the outer hub, guided by cage centering surfaces that lie opposite one another, in its alignment relative to the outer hub, until the cage makes contact with the region of the cage centering surfaces, which comes so close to the outer hub axis that the inside diameter of the outer hub in this region is less than the outside diameter of

the cage. In this position, the axes defined by the outside diameter of the cage and the inside diameter in the center of the outer hub lie on top of one another, covering one another.

In this position, the cage can be pivoted into the outer hub, until the axis of the cage and the outer hub axis lie on top of one another, covering one another. The cage 5 can be freely rotated or pivoted in the outer hub, whereby it is guided in the outer hub by the cage centering surfaces. By means of the region of the cage centering surfaces that come close to the outer hub axis, it is furthermore prevented that the cage can be moved in the axial direction, relative to the outer hub, as long as the axis of the cage is not pivoted too far towards the outer hub axis.

It is evident that insertion of the cage into the outer hub in the manner as described above can only take place if two first outer grooves having first cage centering surfaces, or outer grooves having second cage centering surfaces, respectively, lie diametrically opposite one another in the outer hub. This is only achieved, in the case of outer grooves that are uniformly distributed over the circumference, if the number of outer grooves is a whole-number multiple of four.

When the cage has been inserted into the outer hub, and the axis of the cage is aligned to cover the outer hub axis, the inner hub can be inserted into the cage. The inner contour of the cage is cylindrical, and has an inside diameter that is greater than or equal to the greatest outside diameter of the inner hub. The inner hub can therefore be inserted into the cage. In this connection, the inner hub is aligned in such a manner, relative to the outer hub, that first inner grooves lie opposite first outer grooves, and second inner grooves lie opposite second outer grooves 19, and form groove pairs.

In accordance with the number of groove pairs, radial openings are arranged in the cage. In order to insert the balls into the openings of the cage, the cage, with the inner hub, is pivoted relative to the outer hub on the side of the outer grooves on which the track base, respectively, of the outer grooves, respectively, has its greatest distance from the outer hub axis. In other words, an opening of the cage is pivoted out of the outer hub, in each instance, until it comes out of the latter, on the side of the largest opening of the groove pairs, respectively. A ball can now be inserted into the opening of the cage that has been pivoted out in this manner. This procedure

must be carried out individually for each ball, i.e. for each groove pair, respectively.